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which the whole theory is easily deduced and put in to shape for practical use.*

Those familiar with the history of this subject before the time of Clapeyron's discovery will at once recognize the simplicity of the above equations compared with the complicated method of Navier.

NOTE ON THE DIVISION OF SPACE.

BY PROF. HALL.

This question occurred to me several years ago in reading an account of Bertrand's method of treating the doctrine of parallel lines. I have not seen Prof. Cayley's solution, but of course so obvious a question could not be new. Lately I have found that this question and several kindred ones are very completely discussed by Steiner in the first Vol. of Crelle's Journal, published in 1826. For the number of parts into which n planes can divide space Steiner finds an expression which is eqnivalent to $\frac{1}{6}(n^3+5n+6)$; and he shows also that of these parts

$$\frac{(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{1\,.\,2\,.\,3} \text{ are limited,}$$

and $\quad 2+n(n-1)$ are unlimited.

CORRECTION OF AN ERROR IN BARLOW'S THEORY OF NUMBERS.

BY ARTEMAS MARTIN, ERIE, PA.

In *Barlow's Theory of Numbers*, page 299, it is stated that "the equation

$$x^2-5658y^2=1$$

has its least values as follows; viz.

$$x=166100725257977318398207998462201324702014613503,$$
$$y=\quad 698253616416770487157775940222021002391003072."$$

I will show that these values are not correct, and then compute the true numbers.

The units figure of the square of Barlow's value of x is 9; the units figure of the square of his value of y is 4; the units figure of $5658y^2$ is 2, and $9-2=7$. If his values were correct the units figure of x^2 would be 1 greater

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*For a full presentation of ready methods for finding moments and reactions the reader may consult the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, March and April, 1875.